-The following remarkably Wisey letter from the Governor of Virginia, to a friend at Albany, has caused some stir among Democratic politicians. The Governor seems quite sarguine of success, but he does well not to count on New-York, since his late attempts to tax, and thus increase the price of oysters, would very naturally array against him both the Hard and Soft Shells of his party. Here is his letter, which is certainly a political curiosity:

DEAR SER: I thank you for your of the 5th inst. I have apprehended all along that the Tammany Regency would carry a united delegation from New-York to Charleston. For whom? Douglas, I knew, is confident; but you may rely on it that Mr-Bucharan is himself a candidate for renomination, and all his paironage and power will be need to disappoint Douglas and all other applicates. Our only charges is to erganize by district.

paironage and power will be used to disappoint Douglas and all other aspirants. Our only chance is to organize by districts, and nither whip the enemy or send two delegations.

If that is done or not done, we must still rely on a united South, A united South will depend on a united Virginia, and I piedee you that she, at least, shall be a unit. Virginia a unit, and persent and firm on a sound platform of protection to all persons of Popular versus Squatter Sovereignty, she must rally to her support all the South. The South namest adopt Mr. Douglas's platform. It is a short out to all the ends of Black Republican ism. He then will kick up his hacls. If he does or don't, he can't be cominated; and the main argument against his nomination is that he can't be elected if nontinuted. If he runs an independent cardislate, and Seward runs, and I am nominated at except cardidate, and Seward runs, and I am nominated a Charleston, I can beat them both; or if Squatter Sover eignty is a plank of the platform at Charleston, and a nominated, the South will run an independent caudi date on Protection principles, and run the election into the would Mr. Douglas be ! The lowest can didate on the list. If I have the popular strength you suppose, it will itself fix the nemination. Get that, and I am confident of

The Hon. P. Wood is professedly and really, I believe, a friend, The Hom. P. Wood is professedly and really, I believe, a friend, and of course I would, in good faith, be glad of his influence, and would do nothing to impair it, and could not justly reject his kind sid; but you may rely upon it that I am neither c ampletely, nor at all, in the hands of Mr. Wood or any other man who breathea. He has always been friendly to me, and I am to him, but always on fair and independent terms. There is nothing in our relations which should keep aloof any friend of either. He knows as well as any one can tell him, that his main influence is in the City of New York, and I judge what you say of his country influence is correct. But I am counting all the time without in the City of New York, and I may counting all the time without New-York, and don't fear the result. I am depending solely open open position of principle, independent of all cliques, and defying all comers. We will overwhelm opposition in Virginia, and her yote will be conservative and national.

At all events I shall always be glad to hear from you, HENRY A WISE. yours truly, -The Montreal Evening Pilot publishes the fol-

lowing extract from a private letter received by the Angle Saxon on Saturday:

"I bave to doubt we shall see the Duke of Newcestle in Can-ada, with the Prizce of Wales, next year. The Government have effered the Governor-Generalship of Canada to Mr. Cobden." -Under the caption, "Speed the Pirates," The Mississippian, the leading organ of the Democracy of Mississippi, copies an article from The N. Y. Herald, which states that several cargoes of Africans have been landed in the South. It introduces the extract from The Herald with the following remark:

'May prosperous gales speed the honest 'pirates' in their noble mission to augment the supply of Southern laber, and to obey the injunction to feed the hungry and clotte the naked. The wants of the Southern people, and the requirements of commerce, call loudly for more and cheaper negroes, and, thanks to the ad-venturous slave-traders, they are coming."

-Dr. James K. Bates of Watertown is named by the Republicans of Jefferson County as a suitable candidate for State Prison Inspector.

-The Rice Flanter of Plaquemines announces Mr. Charles Bienvenue as a candidate for Congress in the First District of Larimer. Mr. Bienvenue, we believe, is anti-Slidell.

-The Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic) says, re. pecting the election in Tennessee for Governor, State Legislature, and ten Members of Congress, which ook place yesterday:

ook place yesterdsy:

"Tennessee, as long as the Whig organization was in the field, was decidedly a Whig State. She gave her electoral vote for Harrison, Clay and Taylor, and was one of the four States that was carried for Gen Scott in 1852. Her Governors were occasionally Democrats, but in all general elections she was sure to go against the Democracy. In 1855 she was barely carried against the Knew-Nothings by a majority of 200 for Governor. In 1856 she gave President Buchanan 7,500 majority. In 1857 Isham G. Harris, Dem., was chosen Governor by 11,000 majority, and, at the same election, seven of the ten members of Congress were chosen as Democrats, together with a considerable Democratic majority in the Legislature. The Democratis of Tennetsee say they will do equally well siderable Democratic majority in the Legislature. The Democrats of Tennetsee say they will do equally well this year, but we fear their sanguine wishes have misled them. We notice that the State Bank question is a leading issue in the canvass. The Democrats have taken a radical position on the currency, which sadly needs reformation. They desire to abolish much, if not all, of the paper money, and fill the vacuum with the constitutional currency of hard money. This arrays the fermidable monetary induced of the State Bank of Tennessee and its branches against the Democratic party. Experience has proved in other States ocratic party. Experience has proved in other States how potent this influence is, and how upt, in the first There are other State questions pron inent in the can-vass that will seriously affect the result. In the Mem-phis Congressional District a boiling Democrat, Cur-ren, is ranning against Avery, the regular Democratic nominee. The District is close, and Curren will probably get votes enough to allow the American can-cidate to succeed. While we do not think these local issues and divisions will less the Democracy the State, we can hardly believe that their majority will be as large as it was in 1856 and 1857.

-It is reported in Washington that Postmaster-General Holt insists upon the removal of Cook, Postmaster of Chicago, while the President says positively - that he shall not be removed.

PERSONAL.

-The Wolverhampton Chronicle of July 20 states that the case of Dr. Humphreys (of whose shortcomings we gave an account from a Toronto paper the other day) has been before the Cheltenham Co ty Court. It appeared by the statements made, that his affairs had been in the hands of trustees for the last two years, when a sum of money was raised by his friends, and a composition of five shillings in the pound was effected. The whole preceeds of the Grammar School have since been paid to the trustees, who allowed Dr Humphreys 20 guineas per month, but they found out that he had again got into debt £3,000 in a single year. His whole debts are scheduled at £26,000. It appears that a bill of sale was held by three of the creditors, under which the whole of his property has been swept off, leaving his wife and children penniless, and nothing for the other creditors. A subscription in aid of Mrs. Humphreys, who, with eight children, has been so cruelly deserted, has been opened at Cheltenham, and between £300 and £400 collected. We understand that Dr. Cummings, whose faithless spouse abscorded with Dr. Huppbreys, subscribed £300 for the relief of Mrs. Humphreys.

-The Rev. J. C. Gangooly, the somewhat famous Brahmin preacher, who was recently quite a "lion" among the visitors at Saratoga, was refused a place at the table of the Glen House, on account of his color, while on a visit to the White Mountains, the other day. The Boston Transcript, which publishes a communication from the insulted and incensed Brahmin, savs that he is about the color of Tom Corwin of Ohio and Senator Hamlin of Maine, and does not look so much like one of the African race as Senstor Pearce of Maryland.

-At the recent commencement of Franklin Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., the honorary title of LL. D. was conferred on the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State for the State of New-York.

-Cyrus Prentiss, esq., a gentleman prominently connected with the earlier railroad enterprises of Ohio, died suddenly at his residence in Ravenna, Ohio, on the 30th ult.

-The New-Yo k correspondent of The Charleston Mercury says, that the Senor O., whose approaching nuptials were alluded to in THE TRIBUNE last week, is "no less a person than Esteban St. Cruz Ovieda, of Cuba, and the fair American is Miss Fanny Bartlett, daughter of Capt. Bartlett of Maine, late of the U. S. Navy. The gentleman is one of the richest residents of the sunny island, reputed to be worth about \$4 000. suggestion of the Chartist body that I joined Mr. 1000. He owns two large sugar plantations, worked | Herbert Ingram in the formation of the State Reform

by some 2,100 negroes, and a large number of houses and lots in the city of Havana. Many of your readers who have wintered in Washington will doubtless tocollect the fairy form, winning face, charming manpers, and delightful conversational powers of Miss Bartlett (still in her "teens"), eminent among the crowd of belles who flutter in the gay salons of the Federal metropolis. The millionaire S-nor has been, of late years, a frequent visitor to this city and to the fashlonable watering places North, and it is quite nonecessary, in this match-making world, to say that he has been an especial favorite with ambitious mammas, belonging to the real and accredited "upper But the "hour and the woman" had not come for the Senor until last New Year's day, when he met the fair heroins of this true tale, and surrendered at discretion. The preparations for the wedding are quite Oriental in their magnificence, and would have delighted the gargeous author of Vathek, whose gem-drepping pen could alone do justice to them. What say you to \$600,000 worth of jewelry to begin with? But the lavish outlay of the bridegroom does not stop here. The most cunning artificers of Paris are now at work upon the bridal jewels and decorations, which will cost another hundred thousand, and among which is a wreath of emerald leaves, diamonds and sapphire flowers, destined to bind upon the queenly head a thousand-dollar nuptial veil. But I will not task your imagination by dwelling further upon these dazzling particulars. The wedding will take place about the middle of August-first in Grace Church, to suit the Protestant inclinations of the bride and ber family, and afterward at the Roman Catholic Ca thedral. The happy couple will forego the usual for eign tour, and settle down at once in a palatial resi dence in Fourteenth street, where a series of brilliant receptions will inaugurate the honeymoon. I had forgetten to say, and will now add by way of winding up the paragraph, that a sister of the brilegroom

\$100,000 to her future sister-in-law." -A correspondent at the Profile House, at the White Mountains, writes, under date of August 1, that I. Cochrane, esq., the Rev. Dr. Bellows, and party, in all twelve persons, have arrived there from New York,

testifies her cordial appreciation of her brother's choice by sending on a little bridal present worth

-The Smithsonian Institution at Washington was closed on Tuesday in token of the death of the Hon. Richard Rush, a member of the Board of Regents. Mr. Rush, it may be remembered by some, was appointed by Government as its agent, and sent to England to make arrangements for the transfer of the property left by Smithson from one side of the ccean to the other-an affair he carried out with his usual eagacity and prud-nce.

-Gov. Hicks of Maryland continues to be afflicted with frequent and intense suffering from the disease (the grave), to which he has long been a victim. The Governor has for some time been under the care of Prof. Smith of Baltimore, who a few weeks since made one or two efforts to relieve him, which were ineffectual. The Governor, it is said, can now be relieved only by a painful and dangerous surgical opera tion-that of lithetomy-to which it is his intention to submit as soon as circumstances shall prove favorable to its success.

-Prof. Stowe and Mrs. H. B. Stowe sailed for Europe on Wednesday in the Africa. Mrs. Sowe will spend a year in traveling. Her twin daughters are in Paris, and her son Frederick sailed last Saturday, in company with Mr. Scoville, of Andover, the two intending to make a pedestrian tour in Europe.

-The Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., of New-York, has engaged to deliver an address before the corporation of the People's College, at d other friends of the insti tution, at Havana, Schuyler County, at their annual meeting on the 10th inst. It is expected, also, that Gov. Morgan, ex-Gov. Hunt, the Hon. Erastus Brocks, the Hon. Gerrit Smith, and the Hon. James S. Wadsworth, will be present on the occasion, and will each briefly address the audience after the address of Dr. Smith.

-Ex Gov. Seymour, the Hon. Erastus Corning, and Mr. Delavan, were in Green Bay on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

-It is stated that Bishop Kemper has intimated his determination to resign the trust he has so honorably held as Bishop of the North-West, and hereafter act only as Bishop of Wisconsin.

-The Rev. Levi Bull, D. D., one of the oldest divines of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Chester County, on Tuesday evening last, aged 79.

-Senator Clark of New-Hampshire is at the Isles Shoals.

-Long John Wentworth, with his family, is spending the season at the Rockingham House Pertsmouth.

-A few days ago, says The Buffalo Commercial, one of our eloquent city divines perpetrated a bon not in his sermon which not a few took, among them a prominent railroad man. He was preaching open repentance, "and," said he, "when the tears repentance are flowing, substantial proofs of a regenerated life are expected. Only the tears of a deep penitence can wash away the sins of life; for, I tell you, the heavy freight must go go by water!

-The Hon. Jeff. Davis is lying very ill at Clifton, a point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His condition is said to be dangerous. His family is with

-The States says that the Rev. Wm. L. Haley, the Unitarian clergyman of Washington, is now in Charleston, S. C., where he has been since July 1, and where he preposes to remain until the 8th of this

-The Rev. Dr. Chapin of this city is spending a few weeks at Rye Beach, New-Hampshire.

-Gov. Chase of Ohio and ex-Gov. Fish of Ne York are at Newport, R. I., with their families.

-C. Edwards, esq., editor of The Marcago lowa Visitor, was recently drowned while bathing in the Iowa River at that place. He had his little son on his back, when he is supposed to have been seized with a cramp, and sank to rise no more. The child was saved.

-We see by the St. Joseph papers, that the Sheriff of Buchanan County, Missouri, has offered a reward of one thousand deltars for the re-arrest of Dr. Doy. I will give the above reward for the re-arrest and delivery t I will give the above reward for the re-arrest and delivery to me, in SC Joseph, Missouri, of the above-named individual. John Jov is an Englishman, and apparently from 45 to 50 years old; is low in stature; rather iseary set; has block hair and eyes, heavy black whiskers, and dark complexion. He was convicted of ergre stealing, and sentenced to confinement in the State Prison for five years. He was confined in jail awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court, upon the appeal that had been taken in his case. He was resmed from the jail, and no doubt crossed the river into Kannas Territory, about its of cock on Saturday night, the Fith list.

M. D. MORGAN,

Sherif of Buchanan County.

-Mr. Earnest Jones brought an action for damages

against Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, charged with printing a series of libels impugning the political and moral honesty of Mr. Jones. The action was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, and was chiefly interesting on account of the light the evidence threw upon the biography of Mr. Jones. The son of Major Jones of the 15th Hussars and equerry to the late King of Hanover, Mr. Earnest Jones came from Hanover to England at nineteen years of age, studied for the bar, espoused the Chartist cause, was imprisoned for a seditious speech in 1848, and finally became the advocate of the union of the Chartists and middle classes-a proceeding which roused the indignation of Mr. Reynolds, and led bim to write libels. One of the charges was corrupt use of money raised for public purposes. Mr. Jones said, and he was not contradicted—"I am heavily out of pocket by my advocacy of the Chartist movement. I never received a farthing, during the fourteen years, in the way of salary. I received a watch and chain, and upon one occasion a testimonial of 114 guineas. In dyceating a union of the Chartists with the middle classes, I had no pecuniary interest. It was at the suggestion of the Chartist body that I joined Mr.

Association. After getting out of prison I had an interview with an arcie of mine, a gentleman of about £2,000 a year. My uncle's name was John Hutton Annesiy. My uncie stated, if I persisted in my disgraceful course I had nothing to expect from him. I was his only relative excepting his brother. He left his property to his gardener." The whole evidence showed tow Jones had been, since his imprisonment in 1848, struggling to found a paper, with no result.

-Phe Spiritual Telegraph says that Mr Andrew Jackson Davis is "the central mental miracle of the nineteenth century. He never writes except he is in-pelled to do so by more than an ordinary influence, and then he religiously devotes himself to it, regulating his diet, exercise, sleep, and times of writing, according to the laws and principles which have been disclosed to him through this mysterious channel of intelligence; and in a few weeks is evolved through him a book of several hundred pages, containing most startling intelligence, philosophy, and prophe cies, with references and quotations from books he has never seen nor heard of, giving chapter and

The reporter of The Boston Courier says that the speech of Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, of this city, at the Plymouth dinter, was admirable-altegether the best part of the celebration. Among the donations to the monument received at the dinner table, was one of \$100 from Gov. Ctase, of Ohio.

-The New-York correspondent of The Charleston Courier tells a pretty story about a pretty maid serv art, which we copy, proem and all:

Almost everybody that is anybody is now out of town. The business streets are less crowded than usual, while the fashionable ones are entirely described. The young men in the down-town wholesale stores have nothing to do but to load, read the papers, and have nothing to do but to load, the first have not and other similar streets are barred and bolted, and even a procession with a band of music brings no one to the windows as it masses, but the servant girls who remain at home. They have a good time playing the lady while their mistassess are dateing at Saratoga and bathing at Newport. But I would have you know the best of the mail servants here are a and bathing at Newport. But I would have you know that some of the roaid servants here are a very good-looking and well-behaved class. A most amusing illustration of the attractiveness of cartain people, and of the infatuation of others, occurred the other cay. A young man from one of the interior States, having come to town, thought it but right and proper that he should pay his respects to a family with wham some members of his own had been well acquainted. He got himself up regardless of excense, and having shaved and been shampooed at Phalon's and having dired at the St. Kicholas, he started to call upon his aristocratic, but un'amiliar friends. Ringing the bell, a very handsome young woman came to the door and let him in. Upon inquiry as to whether the "folks were at home," he was informed that they were not, but that they had been out of town some time, and would be absent all Summer. The young man was fresh from the country, and could town some time, and would be absent all Summer. The young man was fresh from the country, and could not distinguish the lady from the lady's maid. Having heard his sister describe Miss B—, he made up his mird that the person before him was none other than she whom he had called to see. The maid servant than the whom he had called to see. The maid servant deried the soft impeachment, but he would have it that the was only playing off. He had a night or two before been to see "She Stoops to Conquer" at one of cur theaters. The maid servant finding it impossible to undeceive the young man from the country, invited him into the patien. They spent the evening very pleasantly together, the ready and spirited conversation of the servant convincing her visitor that she had been playing an assumed part. He thought that she was intelligent and handsome enough to be the daughter of the proprietors, if she were not. Under this conviction, he went to this hotel, not, however, until he had assured her that he would call again, and his sleep was of course sweetened by pleasant dreams. His visits were frequent and constant. And although he has since satisfied himself that the young woman whem he saw was a maid servant, and not the young lady of the house, his interest in her has increased to eye han extent that he has formally proposed marriage. such an extent that he has formally proposed marriage. He is honest in his intentions, and well-to-do in the world, and of course she will have him. This marriage will or should create quite as much talk as that soon to take place between the millionaire Spaniard and the daughter of a gentleman late a Lieutenant in the

Navy.

The Buffalo Express says a woman named Louise
Serivers, the wife of a canal-beat captain, getting
Serivers, the wife of a canal-beat captain, getting Scrivers, the wife of a canal-best captain, getting tired last Saturday of lying idle in port, waiting for her liege level and superior officer to finish up a sprea in which he had been engaged several days while the boat was leaded and ready for a start, had him airested and locked up, with the understanding that he should be released Monday (last) night; and then, leaving \$3 in the hands of an officer to be given him when he was sobered and set free, to pay his fare to Rechester, where he could overtake her, she started castward with the craft, assuming the command, and castward with the craft, assuming the command, an transacting all the business of clearance, &c. THE GIRLS' LAUNDRY AND TRAINING INSTITUTION

ron STRVANTS.—The annual meeting of this valuable institution took place on the 9th inst, in the grounds of the establishment, West-end House, West-end lane, the establishment, West-end House, West-end lane, Hampstead. The house was thrown open to the inspection of vicitors, and specimens of the laundry work were also shown, forming a striking practical argument in favor of the institution. The Earl of Shaffashury (President) paid a lengthened visit in the course of the day, but owing to Parliamentary duties was unable to remain for the meeting. The result of was unable to remain for the meeting. The result of his invertigation was expressed in brief but emphatic his investigation was expressed in brief but emphatic terms: "He had never seen anything equal to it." Shortly after four o'clock the commany assembled under a test, and prayer having been offered, the report was read by Mr. Robert Hanbury, M. P. It appeared that West end House, which is commodious and admirably situated—combining country air and scenery with preximity to town—is capable of accommodating between forty and firty girls. Thirty-four are now inmates. The institution was not so much a refuge for those who had lost character as a home for girls of mand character. But in adverse circumstances. The those who had lost character as a home for girls of good character, but in adverse circumstances. The girls were retained for two years, during which time they were effectively trained in laundry work, and in the various duties of domestic rervice. The receipts up to the present time had exceeded £1,680, and the expancitures, including liabilities, had been over £1,560. Deducting the probable amount of earnings for laundry work (from £8 to £10 per week) and other connecs of income, it was estimated that about £300 a year would be required from subscriptions and donations. Mr. Hanbury explained that from the nature and benevolent objects of the institution, it could not

year would be required from subscriptions and donaliers. Mr. Hambury explained that, from the nature
and benevolent objects of the institution, it could not
be expected to be entirely self-supporting.

A VERY SINGULAR AFFAIR—A BABE ELEGANILY
COFFIRED AND BURNED IS THE RIVER.—Early on
Saturday moming two laborers discovered a canvas
hag fleating in the river, at the foot of Cherry street,
and caught between the projecting rocks. It was
found to contain an elegant waigut coffin, in which was
the tastefully shrouded corpse of a male infam, about
one month old. The shroud was of write muslin, and
the little head was gently laid upon a pillow of raw
cotton. The features were natural and tranquil, nor The features were natural and tranquil, no cotton. The leatures were natural and transput, the reamy indications of a violent death discernable. The Ceroner was called, whose investigation showed that the babe had died of congestion and dropsy of the

How singular an incident! Here, evidently, was no How singular an incident! Here, evidently, was no infanticide. Evidently the little one was loved, cherished, and tearfully resigned to death. The daintly wrought shrend, the soft pillow, and the tasteful of fin indicate affection, means and leisure. But the strange buriat! The mother undoubtedly would cave placed the relic of her treasure where she could have planted flowers upon its grave. But she dared not. It was therefore placed in a canvas bag and lannehed into the river. More than one head and pair of hands apparently were engaged in this singular obseques.

apparently were engaged in this singular obseques.

Large Gatherring of Indians.—The Emperia (Kansas) News of the 20th ult. has the following:

"We'learn that there are now encamped on the Little Arkansas, some 7,000 or 8,000 warriers of the different tribes of Kansas. What their object is cannot be ascertained. Some of them say they are going to have a grand buffalo hunt, while others give various reasons for their present warlike preparations. We have heard it stated that it is the intention of those Indians to attack the settlers at Pike's Peak sometime during the Sammer or Fall; but we are inclined to think that this is a mistake, as most of the tribes of Kansas are sufficiently acquainted with the white race to know rufficiently acquainted with the white race to know that such a move on their part would be followed by the destruction of thousands of their warriors, and the final abandeament by them of their present hunting grounds. It will be well enough however, to watch the maneuvers of these treacherous red-skins.

INHUMAN MURDER—THESE CHILDREN KILLED BY

HUMAN MURIER—HIREY CHILDREN KILLANDER FARRER—On Tready alternoon last, about three miles had north-east of Cedarville, three children were klied by father, and a feurth so badly wounded as to render its ry doubtful. We give below all the particulars of this fear pared which we could scertain. The man's rame is Peter Helent Georgianay, his native land, the light day of Aprivath his wife and four children. On Treestay afternoon he can at work in the barvest field, which he left with the pleasure of the consent of the control of the are with which he had broken the shills of his chill-She immediately raised the altern, and the morderer was into coatedy. The man matricests the most solid indiffer-nce when a monoscious of the dreaded crime he has com-tracted very solid wave again respectively ten years, are, and six menths. The wounder one is eight years receptly Bulletin, July 27.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

From Our Own Reporters. MORNING SESSIOS.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859. The Association was called to order at 101 o'clock s. m., the minutes read, and a number of new members elected. An invitation from the Railroads to Amherst for an excursion on Saturday, was received and accepted, the ladies of Amherst also offering a collation, and the College inviting to an examination of their collections of Natural History.
Sundry announcements of a business character

were made. The report of the Committee on the Coast Survey was accepted without reading, and referred to the Standing Committee, with power to print. Prof. Coffin moved an amendment to he rules concerning the action of the Committee on Publication, curtailing their power, by not allowing them to omit the titles of rejected communications. The amendment was referred to the Standing Committee to report to-morrow.

A Nominating Committee, consisting of Messra.

Peirce, Horsford, Trowbridge, and Coffin, was elected. Prof. Wm. Gillespie, of Schenectady, was chosen Chairman of the day and the Section proceeded immediately to scientific business.

Prof. A. D. Bache offered a discussion of some ob

rervations of magnetic declination or variation.

This be announced as the first of a series of discussions of the magnetic and meteorological observations made under his direction, at the Girard College Ob-servatory, between 1870 and 1845, and published by order of the Senate of the United States. It referred to the ten or eleven years period in the amount of regular and daily charge in the position of the magnetic neecle, and in the disturbances to which that change

The method of discussion is similar to that pursued by Gen. Sabine in his discussion of the observat

by Gen. Sabine in his discussed of the British magnetic observations.

The first step is to separate the regular daily movement of the needle from the disturbances. In effecting this the criterion of Prof. Peirce has been applied so as the criterion of Prof. Peirce has been applied so as to remove all arbitrary assumption from the discussion, the formula showing the limits and variation from the the formula showing the limits and variation from the mean beyond which the observations were to be classed as disturbances. Taking out these results, the mean of those remaining gives the regular or normal changes for each day and for the mean of the days of each year. These were represented by Bessel's formula and the application of the method of least squares, and the derived curves were shown upon diagrams. These curves are quite regular in showing two maxima and minima of magnetic declination during the 24 These curves are quite regular in showing two maxima and minima of magnetic declination during the 24 hours, the great movement of the needle from east to west, or from the principal minimum to the principal maximum, taking place between 7:30 in the morning and 1:50 in the afternoon. The leaser maximum and minimum are in the night period. This excursion of the needle at a mean of the whole year in 1840 was nine mirutes of arc, and in 1845 eight minutes and a half. The table showing the change for the several years of observation presented numbers regularly diminishing until 1843, and then increasing to 1845. A diagram illustrated this change, showing clearly the eleven-year period developed by the observations. A special formula gives May, 1843, as the epoch of the niamum.

The discussion next took up the disturbances and examined the results from the number of disturbances and their magnitude. The whole number of disturbance observations discussed was 2,357, being about one-tenth of the whole number of observations made. namely, 24,566. The disturbances were separated into eastern and western, and some curious results deduced as to their maxima and minima during the year. The table shows two maxima, one in August and one in April, and two minima, one in February and the other in June.

The table of number of disturbances for the several

The table of number of disturbances for the several years of observation does not bring out the eleven year period as clearly as the former part of the discussion, but indicates it, nevertheless, sufficiently.

The number of disturbances ranged according to hours of the day show a maximum at 2 a. m., and a minimum at 2 p. m., and develop the curious result that the westwardly disturbances are a maximum at the hour when the eastwardly are a minimum, and vice versa. This agrees with the result already obtained by Gen. Sabune for Toronto, and as a rule, the deductions from the observations at the two localities are remarkably accordant. Their parallelisms and differences were carefully compared by Prof. Bache.

The amount of the disturbance in the different years shows the cleven-year period, not only in the average

The amount of the disturbance in the different years shows the eleven-year period, not only in the average of the Western and Eastern dissurbances, but in each of them separately. A special formula applied to the numbers of the table gives August, 1843, as the epoch of the minimum. Combining this result with the former, from the amplitude of the declination change, June, 1843, may be regarded as the epoch of the minimum. The magnitudes, classed by months, show the same general laws as the numbers, namely, two maxims, in October and April, and two minima, in February and June. Classed by hours of the day, the magnitudes show a 2 p. m. minimum, and a 10 p. m. maximum, the maximum of eastwardly disturbance and minimum of westwardly again corresponding to each other at of westwardly again corresponding to each other at 8 p. m. The law governing the cisturbance is thus shown to be of a systematic character, and the curve, for which a diagram was given, placed upon that of the regular diurnal changes would reproduce what is a nown as the "mean diurnal variation" of the declina-tion. This disturbance variation has but one maxi-mum and and one minimum in the twenty-four hours, while the regular change of declination has two.

The discussion closed with a comparison of the re-

suits thus independently deduced with those derived by Prof. R. Wolf from observations of the frequency of the rolar spots. The numbers of Prof. Wolf are reof the rolar spots. The numbers of Prof. Wolf are re-produced almost precisely from the Girard College ob-servations, no difference exceeding two-tenths of a minute occurring in the computed and observed mag-nitude of the daily change of magnetic variation.

This branch of inquiry is of great interest in con-necting terrestrial magnetism with more general cos-

mical phenomena.

Prof. Coffix inquired whether the observations at Girard College had been compared with those
on other continents. Prof. Bacher replied that while
observations on one continent and one zone were easily on other continents. Prof. Bache replied that while observations on one continent and one zone were easily compared, those on different continents and in different zones varied so much as to make the comparison very cifficult. Of course, if the eleven-years period has a real connection with the solar spots, it may be expected to be found in all terrestrial magnetic observations. In reply to a question, Prof. Bache stated that Wolf's eleven-years period in spots on the suc was derived from over 30 years observation. Some conversation among various members followed on the great interest of this connection between the solar spots and terrestrial among various members followed on the great interest of
this connection between the solar spots and terrestrial
magnetism. In reply to some inquiries of Prof. Caswell,
Prof. Baches, and Prof. Perroe, explained the nature and
design of Peice's criterion, used to such advantage
by Mr. Schott, and showed how entirely Prof. Airy of
Cambridge, England, had misunderstood the foundations and spirit of this valuable audition to our means
of reducing observations. This criterion is simply a
means of determiting, from fundamental principles of
probability, whether an observation is to be rejected;

probabili y, whether an observation is to be rejected; whether the probabilty of a result is increased or dininished by rejecting that observation. All the computations in the Coast Survey and in the American computations in the Coast Survey and in the American Neutreal Almanac, to which the criterion is applicable, are now made by its aid, and the various computers, always ready to pick flaws in the methods proposed to them, have unanimously acknowledged the inestimable value of this method of Peirce.

A paper on Ocean Currents, by Capt. Wilkes, was, in his absence, read by litle.

h his absence, read by title. Prof. Brocklesty, of Hartford, gave an account of Prof. BROCKLESLY, of Harting, gaves a account some observations on Ozone, indicating that the quantity of Ozone increased with the increase of moisture of the air, and was slightly greater in the night than in the day.

Prof. Stephen Alexander presented a note on the contraction of the contraction

the earth's measure and the French metre, asking whether it be not now time to determine the circumfer-

whether it be not now time to determine the circumference of the equator by measuring an arc of it trigonometrically, and the difference of longitude of its extremities by the electro-magnetic mode.

Mr. Truman Hener Sarrorn, of Cambridge, called attention to some lattle points in the mathematical theory of music. His paper led to a conversation between Messrs. T. Hill, B. Peirce, J. Henry, and A. Caswell, the conclusion being that temperament, so far from being a defect in music, is a beauty above the present power of mathematics to explain.

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Mr. W.M. WATSON, of the Cambridge Scientific School, read a short paper on a new method of investigating plane curves, which consists in using for coordinates the distance at which the normal passes the cetter, and the direction of the normal.

Prof. Prince made some remarks upon the greet beauty and value of Mr. Watson's method, and the Section adjourned.

Section adjourned.

Section of NATURAL HISTORY.

Col. J. W. FOSTER in the chair.

CHARLES H. HITCHOOK read a paper on the Marks of Ancient Glaciers in the Green Mountain Range. He distinguished the glacier grooves from the groover formed by drift in the usual way, and said that glacier grooves are found in valleys, and never run up hill, and that their course may curve; while the drift grooves have a general direction, are found mostly on the mountains, and often have an up-hill direction. In some cases Mr. Hitchook has found drift grooves are most distinct, and so apparently younger. Some grooves, from west to east, up the valleys of rivers in Northern Vermont, flowing into Lake Champlain, he explained by suppos-

cirques in this country; consequently he could not be lieve that we had ever had any glaciers.

Prof. Hitchcock stated that these views would upset the theories of European geologists as to the former existence of glaciers in Scotland and Wales. He thought we should soon have a map of the glaciers of the Green Mountains, as we now had of the glaciers of Snowdenia and Scotland.

A paper on the Pot-holes of Wisconsin, called there "Potash Kettles," by CHARLES WHITLESET, was read. It gives their location, number and size.

Mr. OLIVER MARCY of Massachusetts gave a minute description of a "pot-hole," which he thinks was formed by drift agency.

Prof. Hitchcock described the Frozen Well of Branden, Vermont. The deposit to which the extraordinarily low temperature of the water—but 33 degrees Fahrenheat in June—is due, he says, is modified drift. He notes other instances of frozen wells. He supposed that this modified drift may have been frozen in, and that the deposits laid upon it may have something of that this modified drift may have been frozen in, and that the deposits laid upon it may have something of the character of a saismander safe. Similar deposits beneath the frozen beds may protect them from the internal heat of the earth. But he inclines to the idea that the cole is due to Winter air penetrating a bed of publics where it crops out, and permeating it for miles, and then that the point where it crops out is ac-cidentally covered so as to prevent the access of the air of Summer. air of Summer.

Profs. GRAY and BROCKLESBY inquired how much power it would require to force a current of air through a given number of miles of gravel. Prof. Dawson of Montreal mentioned an ice deposit

Prof. Dawson of Montreal mentioned an ice deposit in a ravine, between trap and quartz. He had sup-nosed that the rock was rendered very cold in Winter; and that, when the snow above melted and ran down into the ravine, it was frozen by the cold of the rock in such a mass that the heat of Summer would not melt it before August.

Mr. Hadar made some remarks, and the Section

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first paper was by Dr. Woltour Gisss, on the Platinum Metals, detailing some of the modes by which they may be separated, especially if any discovery in the arts should make it desirable to do so on a large the arts should make it desirable to do so on a large scale—and of some improvements which he has made in the best methods—by the employment of nitrites of potash and sods. A special point of curious interest in nis investigation was the discovery of a double nitrate of extreme insolubility.

Prof. Bache of the Coast Survey gave an abstract of the principal coults of the absence of the principal coults.

Prof. Bache of the Censt Survey gave an abstract
of the principal results of the observations for temperature at Van Rensselaer Harber, North Greenland,
made by the Second Grinnell Expedition, under command of Dr. E. K. Kane, U. S. N., during 1833-34-55,
obtained from a reduction and discussion, by Chartes
A. Schott, Assistant Coast Surveyor.

This paper gave an abstract of the hourly observations at Van Renstelaer Harber, in the course of publication in the Smithsenian Contributions to Knowledge.
The instruments and their connections, their positions.

tions at Van Rensielaer Harbor, in the course of publication in the Smithsenian Contributions to Knowledge. The instruments and their connections, their positions, A.c., and the methods of reduction employed, were described with precision, and diagrams were given illustrating some of the most interesting conclusions. The lowest temperature observed was 66° below zero, in February, 1854; and the highest 51° above, in July, the same year. July was the hottest and March the coldest months in the year. The range of temperature was 58°. The regularity of the progress of the temperature when the sun was above the horizon, contrasted remarkably with the irregularities at the opposite season. All the data required by meteorologists were elaborately worked out, and given in tables, and the numbers then represented by formula and diagrams.

An investigation of the effect of wind upon the temperature, showed that winds generally tenued to raise, and a caim to lower the temperature. Days of calm were upon frequent than windy days, including all the winds that blew. The difference of temperature of the warmest and coldest winds was nearly three degrees of Fahrenheit. The warmest winds blew from the Spitzbergen Ses, and the coldest from the northern part of the American Continent. The bearing of this result upon the probable existence of an open polar sea was clarified.

obvious, and was the more striking, that the winds which were recorded as from the S. E., S. and S. and S. W., being referred to the compass directions, actually blew from the true N., N. E., E. N. E., and

E. S. E.

The fall of rain or snow raised the temperature, on the average during that year, 7.7.10ths above the mean. In 17 months there were 680 hours of snow and 60 of rain, the snow falling every menth in the year, and rain only in July. The season of full moon with cloudess rights corresponded to the lowest fall of temperature, a result which attracted Dr. Kane's especial attention. The period for the recurrence of cold was found, from the discussion, to be nearly 28 days. The highest temperature occurred at new moon, with a continued fall of snow, a cloudy sky, and winds from the true N. N. E. and E. S. E. The occurrence of cold in May, pointed out by Prof. Dove, was verified in those observations, corresponding in 1854 to the thirteenth of the mooth.

The hours of 7, 2, 9, adopted by the Smithsonian Institution for observations, as giving the mean temperature of the day, gave, even in that high r. thern latitude, a result which was correct within three-tenths of a degree; the same hours with the last, taken twice, gave the mean results within less than one tenth of a The fall of rain or snow raised the temperature,

a degree: the same noises with the less, taken twice, gave the mean results within less than one tenth of a degree.

The surface temperature of the sea water was found to be constant at 28°. 7° Fabrenbeit during the Winter months, and at the highest in July was 37°. 3° Fabrenbeit

heit.

Prof. A. D. Bache of the Coast Survey presented an abstract of the principal results of the discussion of the observations for almospheric pressure at Van Rensselaer Harbor, North Greenland, made by the second Grinnell expedition, under command of Dr. E. K. Kane, U. S. N., during 1853, 1854 and 1855, obtained continuation and discussion, by Charles A. Schott,

Kane, U. S. N., during 1853, 1854 and 1855, obtained from reduction and discussion, by Charles A. Schott, Assistant Coast Survey.

Hourly observations of the barometer were made in the second Grinnell expedition, under command of Dr. Kane, the full discussion of which by Mr. Schott is in the course of publication in the Smithsonian contributions to knowledge. The period embraced in the discussion was from Sept. 1, 1853, to June 24, 1855.

The diurnal variation of pressure was very perceptible, but not so regular as to deduce the law entirely satisfactorily from a short series of observations where

ble, but not so regular as to deduce the law entirely satisfactorily from a short series of observations where the range of fluctuation was small. The usual 16 p. m. maximum of the Northern Hemisphere was clearly marked, but the 1 p. m. minimum, snown by the observations at Van Rensselaer harbor, occurred three hours earlier than at more southwardly stations. The range was not one hundredth of an inch.

The barometer stood above the mean in January, February, March, April and May, and below it in the other months. The barometer stood highest in May and lowest in September, the range being 28-hundredths of an inch.

The irregular changes of atmospheric pressure, like those of the temperature, were much greater in Winter

The irregular changes of atmospheric present, in those of the temperature, were much greater in Winter than in Summer, and presented a tolerably regular series in the order of motths, being the greatest in December, January and February, and the least in June, July and August. This was true for the changes from one day to the next, and from the least to the greatest pressure in each month. Only a part of the gales which occurred were accompanied by notable changes

of pressure.

The barometer stood lower during a fall of snow than in clear weather, by 6-1000ths of an inch on the av-

in clear weather, by 6-1909ths of an inch on the syerage.

As a rule the barometer stood below the mean during
the prevalence of all winds, but the W. N. W. (true)
and N. W. (true)

The connection of pressure with the direction of the
wind, and with its temperature was not very satisfactorily derived from the observations, but the wind of
highest temperature seemed to correspond to the one
of highest pressure, the hottest wind being from
N. E. i. E. (true), and the greatest pressure with the
wind at E. (true)
Prof. A. D. Bachk of the Coast Survey, presented
an abstract of the principal results of the discussion of

an abstract of the principal results of the discussion of the observations for direction and force of the wind at Van Rensselaer Harbor, North Greenland, Second Grinnell Expedition, under the command of Dr. E. K. Kane, U. S. N., in 1833—54 and 55, from reduction and discussion, by Charles A. Schott, Assistant Coast

These formed a part of the same observations by Dr. These formed a part of the same observations by Dr. kane at Van Reraselaer Harbor, discussed in the paper on Temperatures, and extended over parts of two years, 1853 and 1855, and the whole of 1854, the obser-vations being made hourly. The entire paper will be published in the Smithsonian Contributions to Know-

edge.

Prof B. stated in detail, the mode of observing and of discussing the results, the discussion including the resulting direction and force of the wind as well as the quantity of air in motion passing over the place of ob-

ervation.

The mean direction referred to the true meridian for the Winter months was E. 27 N.; for the Spring, E. 3° S.; for the Summer, E. 54° S., and for the Autumn E. 4° S.; for the whole year, E. 1° S. Jane was the only month during which the mean direction was to the westward of south.

The average rate of motion of the wind for the year

ing that they were wedged in and shoved up the valleys.

Co. Forth argued that nees of the grooves found in New Engiand could be attributed to glaciers. They required high relief of mountains and a variable temperature, reither of which we had—and there was no reason to suppose that we had ever had either. He reason to suppose that we had ever had either. He reason to suppose that we had ever had either. He reason to suppose that we had ever had either. He reason to suppose that we had ever had either. He reason to suppose that we had ever had either. He reason to suppose that the drift deings was not deep erough to cover the highest mountains, as was shown by the shaence of grooves to them.

Prof. Hauden said that there was grooves on the semmit of Mount Mansfield.

Mr. J. P. Leker stated that wherever glaciers had been found, inques had been found, we had no cirques in this country; consequently he could not believe that we had ever had any glaciers.

Prof. Hitchcock stated that these views would upset the theories of European geologists as tothe former existence of glaciers in Scotland and Wales. He thought we should soon have a map of the glaciers of the Green Mountains, as we now had of the glaciers of the Green Mountains, as we now had of the glaciers of Snowdenia and Scotland.

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SECTION OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Prof. HITCHOOK described the queer elongated pebbles which so many have seen in the high masses of conglomerate at and to the north of Puryatory, near Newport. They are laid regularly pointing north and south, and seem to have been sheed up by some mighty pudoing knife drawn from east to west and perpendicularly. The slices vary in width from twe notice to twenty feet. Imagine a prune pudding, wish the prunes from two to twenty inches long, and all pointing the same way, sliced up for a giant's receppointing the same way, sliced up for a giant's recep-tion, and left over and petrified before the manmoth Old Hunks gave another. Prof. Hitchcock supp ses the pebbles to have been squeezed out into their

Mr. Aspraws of Marietta, thought this conglo nerale

Mr. C. H. HITCHCOCK had found a similar rock in

Prof. J. D. WHITSEY read a paper on the occure of bones and teeth in the lead bearing crevices of the North-West, and exhibited numerous specimens, am seg them teeth of Mastodons of all ages, from the misk teeth to those of the adult. There were also bones of the Peccary, Wolf, and Buffalo, most of which appear to have fallen into crevices where they have

to have fallen into crevices where they have been preserved.

Col. Former spoke on the geological position of the bones of the extinct Peccary of the West. They are feund in considerable quantities.

Prof. Dawson of Canada read a paper on coal plants found in the Lower Devenian in Canada, analogous to the Orickany sandstone of New-York, and exhibited diagrams giving greatly magnified views of sections of lossibized wood found in the same stratum. He described several plants found here, by the aid of drawings; they are interesting from their position, as being some of the eidest plants of which we have full knowledge.

THE EVENING.

A storm came up just at night, but in spite of the rain the ladies of Springfield are giving a magnificent reception to the Association this evening in the great City Hall, of whose capacity I have before spoken. The beauty and bravery of the city are out in full force, and the compliment is such a one as I think the Association ought to feel itself fiattered at receiving. Although there have been more than fifteen hundred present, there has been no lack of accommodations, and at no time has there been any thing approaching the crush from which the members of the Association have so often suffered.

Gov. Morgan is present, though I have not seen him at the scientific meetings of the Association.

Gov. Banks also is present, his first appearance here. His bearing is as distinguished as usual. The entire force of Science and its ladies was in the hall soon after 9 o'clock, and an animated scene of

promenade and conversation ensued. At 10 o'clock the Library-room, in which the ladies of the Reception Committee have been mysteriously at work all day, was thrown open. It is beautifully

decorated with multitudinous hanging flower-baskets. The band, which has been giving premonitory sympton s of impiety for some time, has at last struck up a strain which is irresistible, and the 56 octagonal figures executed in white paint on the floor of the hall are now undergoing active utilization. I can write no more.

STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 3, 1859. The State Teachers' Association, now in progress in this good old city, has already given rise to much in the way of business and discussion that is interesting to one at all curious in observing the workings of he man and woman (?) nature. The ordinary welcome to brother and sister teachers was given Tuesday forenoon. In the afternoon the report of Mr. Cruikshank, from the Committee on Incorporation, was discuss

noon. In the afternoon the report of Mr. Crunkshank, from the Committee on Incorporation, was discussed, but was afterward recommitted in order to get at the a stual law that was involved.

Among the prominent features of the second session of yesterday was a very decided "cropping out" of "women's rights" sentiments and actions. A geotteman rising to speak was suddenly put to silence by the President informing him that "Muss A. has the floor." This attempt to exercise the prerogative, however, gave rise to not a little fervid debate. The question as to whether she should have the privilege of mounting the rostram and reading her "report" was finally passed in the affirmative—the yeas being not less hearty, and far more numerous, than the nays.

The subject of the essay—which the President decided was not properly a report, as there had been no Committee appointed—was "On allowing girls the "same opportunities for declamation and debate in "the schools that are now extended to boys." This called up the usual order of motions, discussions, and personalities, together with the composition of another young lady, all of which were at length successfully laid on the table.

The production of Miss A., and its delivery, were above the average of masculine oratory, particularly on the principle that force of will is a leading element in overpowering eloquence, and furnished on the spot an illustration of Mr. Greenbaf's remark, that "there "are many women who ought to have been men," as well as many men who are "regular old Bettion."

If o'clock a. m.—The regular old Bettion."

At the moment of my present writing, the Rev. Mr. Rolls of Greenbank is delineating the character of Arnold, the Model Teacher, before a crowded audience. The Commencement gave promise of an able lecture. Alike the subject and the occasion are appropriate to be coupled with

The people of Leavenworth City and County held a mass convention on Saturday last, to devise ways and means by which money can be raised to mence building, at the earliest possible mor a railroad from that city to Fort Riley.

The United States brigs Bainbridge and Dolphia were at Buenos Ayres, June 25. The United States steamer Metacomet sailed on the 21st for Parana. having on board Capt. Stedtman.

More Tractic Screens in Kentucky.—We were informed yesterday that a difficulty occurred at the Blue Lick poils on Monday, between two young men, William Abbott and Delaney, in which their fathers became involved, when the elder D. struck the elder A. with a piece of lead pipe, which so caraged the son of the latter that he drew a large bowie-knife, and thrust it twice through his breast, the biade passing out at his back. Delaney died almost immediately, but while he was breathing his las, the father of the youth snatched the knife from his son's hand and out the dying man's face and head until he lost all human semblance. An eyewitness says the deceased was literally carved and cut to pieces.

J. W. Penroyer, conductor of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, who was in town yesterday, informs us that as he was passing through Paris, in the afternoon of the election day, he say a crowd running and a great excitement among the people, and learned that two men had been shot, one fatally; but he could not obtain names or particulars. Various localities in Kertingly, were the scene of fights, shooting, entities MORE TRAGIC SCENES IN KENTUCKY .- We were in-

not obtain names or particulars. Various localities in Kentucky were the some of fights, shooting cutting and homicides, as the election was one of unusual ex-citement in our sister State. (Cin. Enquirer.